

# THE GRAZING BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
DIVISION OF GRAZING



JUNE 1936

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# THE GRAZING BULLETIN

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June 1936.

Harold L. Ickes  
Secretary of the Interior

F. R. Carpenter  
Director of Grazing

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as a requisite for the transaction of official business.

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## FOREWORD

The Division of Grazing was organized in January, 1935, to administer the 80,000,000 acres of public lands authorized to be included in grazing districts under the terms of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269). That act provided that preferences in grazing permits should be given to obtain "a proper use of the lands" which the local inhabitants and stockmen controlled.

A brief summary of the first year's work of the Division was set forth in the first number of this bulletin. Subsequent developments are listed in this issue, and a summary of the work of improvement of grazing districts as performed by the Emergency Conservation Corps is given, together with a list of the personnel of that branch of the Division.





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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF GRAZING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Region 1, West Utah Districts 1, 2, 3, 4.  
E. H. Frenzell, 422 Federal Building,  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Region 2, East Utah Districts 5, 6, 7, 8.  
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Salt Lake City, Utah

Region 3, Nevada Districts 1, 2,  
Oregon District 1,  
California Districts 1, 2.  
L. R. Brooks, 220 Federal Building,  
Reno, Nevada

Region 4, Oregon Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Marvin Klemme, Division of Grazing,  
Burns, Oregon

Region 5, Idaho District 1.  
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Boise, Idaho

Region 6, Montana Districts 1, 2, 3, 4.  
Wyoming District 1.  
R. E. Morgan, Federal Building,  
Billings, Montana

Region 7, New Mexico Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
J. E. Stablein, 307 Rosenwald Building,  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

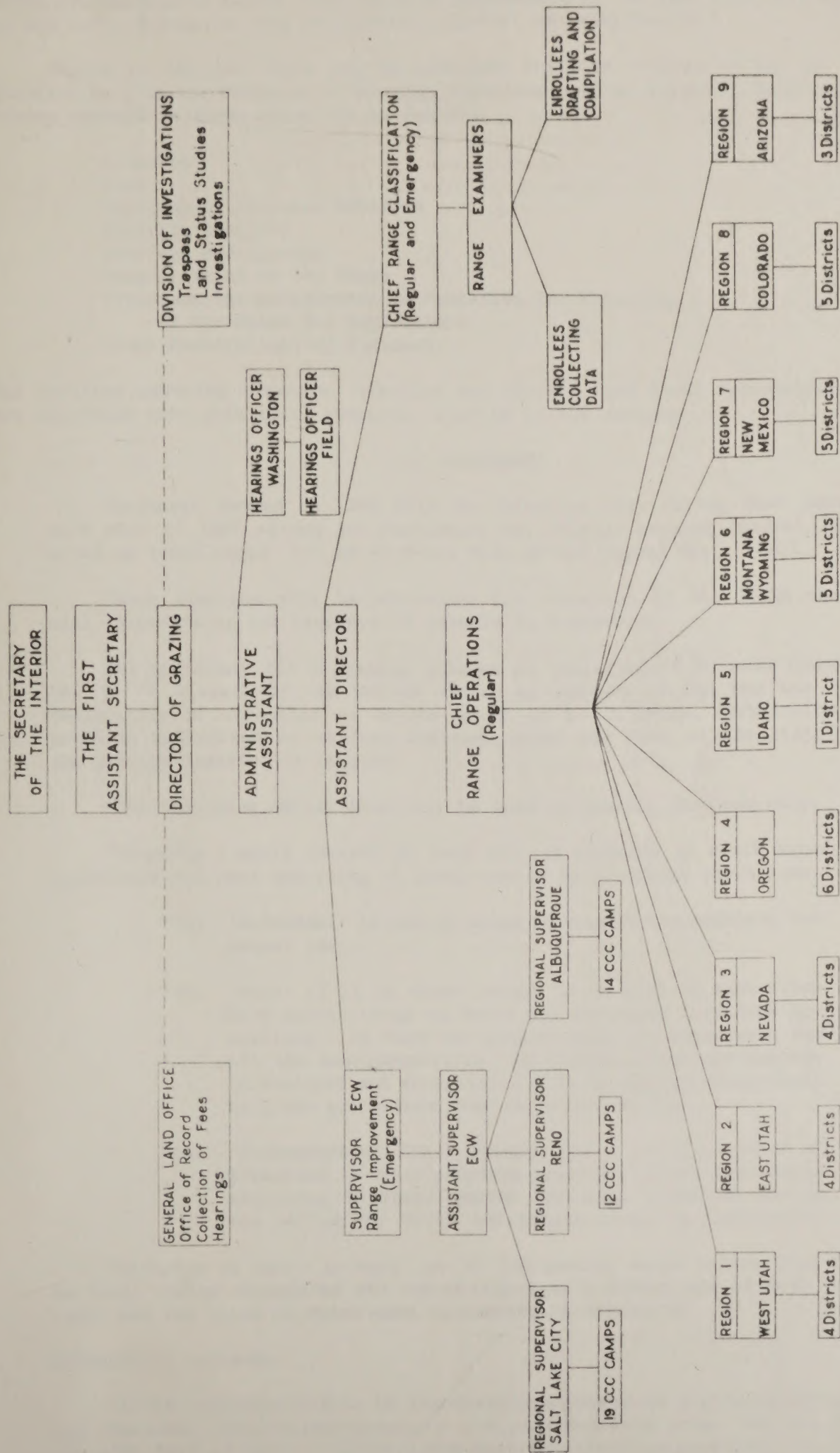
Region 8, Colorado Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.  
C. F. Moore, 305 Post Office Building,  
Grand Junction, Colorado

Region 9, Arizona Districts 1, 2, 4.  
C. F. Dierking, Phoenix, Arizona





# CHART OF ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION OF GRAZING, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



DIVISION OF GRAZING REORGANIZED INTO THREE BRANCHES

On March 31, 1936, the Secretary of the Interior approved a reorganization chart for the Division of Grazing, which shows the relationship of the different branches of the Division. The approved chart is set forth above.





## RULES FOR ISSUANCE OF 1936 LICENSES

On March 2, 1936, the new rules for the administration of grazing districts were approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The changes in these rules from the 1935 regulations are largely to embody those changes recommended at the Salt Lake City meeting January 13 and 14 by delegates from thirty-four district advisory boards.

Copies of the new rules may be obtained from the offices of any of the regional graziers or from the Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. The topics covered in these rules are as follows:

- Licenses
- Fees
- Election of District Advisors
- District Advisors
- Hearings and Appeals
- General Rules of the Range
- Procedure for Enforcement of Penalties for Violation  
of the Rules and Regulations
- Local Associations of Stockmen

The sections covering licenses, hearings and appeals, and local associations of stockmen are reprinted here with brief comments relative to the changes.

### LICENSES

"Licenses issued in 1936 will be operative only during that year or for such part of 1937 as may be considered the 'winter grazing season', as determined by local usage, but in no event will extend beyond May 1, 1937.

"Such licenses will be revocable for violation of the terms thereof and will terminate on the issuance of permits in a district.

"An applicant for a grazing license is qualified if he owns livestock and is: 1. A citizen of the United States of America or one who has filed his declaration of intention to become such; or 2. A group, association or corporation authorized to conduct business under the laws of the State in which the grazing district is located.

"The following definitions will be used in issuing licenses only:

"Property - shall consist of land and its products or stock water owned or controlled and used according to local custom in livestock operations.

"(a) 'Dependent' if public range is required to maintain its proper use.

"(b) 'Near' if it is close enough to be used in connection with public range in usual and customary livestock operations. In case the public range is inadequate for all the near properties, then those which are nearest in distance and accessibility to the public range shall be given preference over those not so near.

"(c) 'Commensurate' for a license for a certain number of livestock if such property provides proper protection according to local custom for said livestock during the period for which the public range is inadequate.

"Priority of use - is such use of the public range before June 28, 1934, as local custom recognized and acknowledged as a proper use of both the public range and the lands or water used in connection therewith.

### Issuance of Licenses:

"After residents within or immediately adjacent to a grazing district having dependent commensurate property are provided with range for not to exceed ten (10) head of work or milch stock kept for domestic purposes, the following named classes, in the order named, will be considered for licenses:

"1. Qualified applicants with dependent commensurate property with priority of use.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of discovery and settlement. It begins with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 and continues to the end of the 17th century. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent and the establishment of the first colonies.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period of the 18th century. It begins with the American Revolution and continues to the end of the century. This period is characterized by the struggle for independence and the establishment of the new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period of the 19th century. It begins with the end of the American Revolution and continues to the end of the century. This period is characterized by the westward expansion of the United States and the development of the industrial revolution.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 20th century. It begins with the end of the 19th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the rise of the United States as a world power and the development of modern society.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 21st century. It begins with the end of the 20th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of globalization and the environment.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 22nd century. It begins with the end of the 21st century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of artificial intelligence and space exploration.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period of the 23rd century. It begins with the end of the 22nd century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of climate change and the development of new technologies.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 24th century. It begins with the end of the 23rd century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the development of a new world order.

The ninth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 25th century. It begins with the end of the 24th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the development of a new world order.

The tenth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 26th century. It begins with the end of the 25th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the development of a new world order.

The eleventh part of the history of the United States is the period of the 27th century. It begins with the end of the 26th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the development of a new world order.

The twelfth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 28th century. It begins with the end of the 27th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the development of a new world order.

The thirteenth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 29th century. It begins with the end of the 28th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the development of a new world order.

The fourteenth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 30th century. It begins with the end of the 29th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the development of a new world order.

The fifteenth part of the history of the United States is the period of the 31st century. It begins with the end of the 30th century and continues to the present. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the development of a new world order.



- "2. Qualified applicants with dependent commensurate property but without priority of use.
- "3. Qualified applicants who have priority of use but not commensurate property.
- "4. Other qualified applicants.

"Licenses will be issued in the above named order of classes until the carrying capacity of the public range shall be attained. If a class more than exhausts the capacity of the range, all junior classes will be eliminated, and cuts within the last-recognized class shall be made by reduction of numbers or limitations of seasonal use until the number equal to the fixed carrying capacity of the public range is reached."

#### COMMENT

Attention is called to the fact that the terms "property", "dependent", "near", "commensurate", and "priority of use" have been redefined and clarified. Local usage and custom are taken into consideration, thus lending flexibility to the rules and making them adaptable to conditions in each district. In placing an interpretation upon "priority of use", the Division of Grazing holds that the use of privately controlled lands or water for livestock operations in connection with public range must be for some period of time in order to be recognized as a range privilege; that whereas local custom does not acknowledge such use to be proper unless it has continued for two or more consecutive years, use of the public range for only one year immediately preceding June 28, 1934, shall not be considered priority of use; that any use for less than two consecutive years prior to June 28, 1934, shall not be considered as priority of use; that such use must be within reasonably certain areas and for reasonably constant numbers of livestock; and, further, that no use will be considered unless within a period of        years immediately preceding June 28, 1934. The advisory boards may fill in the number of years local custom shows to be proper.

It is the expectation of the Division of Grazing that licenses will be replaced with three-year permits during the fall of 1936 in districts where the work of range examination and classification of commensurate properties is far enough advanced to make it possible. This work is nearly completed in New Mexico, and it is probable that the first permits will be issued in that State. Present indications are that three-year term permits will be issued in all districts during the spring of 1937. Ten-year permits will be in order after the expiration of the three-year permits.

#### HEARINGS AND APPEALS

The district advisors shall consider all applications for grazing privileges and make recommendations as to the issuance of licenses. If the recommendation is favorable, the Division of Grazing will send a notice by ordinary mail to the applicant. If the recommendation is adverse, notice must be served, either personally by a representative of the Division of Grazing, or by registered mail.

Such adverse notice shall name a place and date, not less than 10 days thereafter when protests against the recommendation of the district advisors will be heard. A list of all recommendations, showing such date and place of reconsideration, shall be posted at the place of meeting. At such time and place, any applicant may appear in person, by either representative or attorney, or may file written protest. The district advisors will reconsider the previous recommendation in the light of the protest or objection raised by the applicant. If the recommendation of the board on reconsideration is favorable, notice will be given the applicant by the Division of Grazing by ordinary mail. If the recommendation is adverse, notice must be served either personally by a representative of the Division of Grazing, or by registered mail, as in the case of the first adverse notice.

The regional grazer in his discretion, and in the light of all facts and circumstances, will take appropriate action, by either allowing or disallowing the application. He is authorized to issue or refuse to issue a grazing license. The notice of disallowance should contain the specific reasons why the application was disallowed. In the event of disallowance of the application, the applicant will have fifteen (15) days after date of receipt of notice of this action within which to file in the U. S. District Land Office a motion for review, with specifications of error setting forth in clear and concise manner the facts upon which the action is based. The applicant and any other party in interest, including local organizations of stockmen, may file a notice to be considered in connection with the motion. If a protest is filed by the special agent in charge against allowance of the application, the notice shall so state, giving grounds upon which such protest is based.

Upon receipt of notice of motion and specifications of error, the regional grazer







shall set a date for a local hearing within or near the district, at which hearing witnesses may be called and examined under oath in accordance with the Rules of Practice now in force in the Department of the Interior. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the regional grazier shall render a decision in writing and copy thereof shall be served by the Register of the U. S. District Land Office on the applicant and any other parties in interest.

Appeals from the decisions of the regional grazier (the local representative of the Division of Grazing) may be taken after decision on review to the Director of Grazing and from the Director of Grazing to the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the Rules of Practice of the Department of the Interior. Said Rules of Practice, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, are applicable to all proceedings and hearings involving the administration of grazing privileges under the act approved June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269).

The regional grazier may, when he deems it necessary to protect the public interest, request the special agent in charge of the Division of Investigations, having jurisdiction over the area wherein the grazing district is situated, to make investigation in connection with any case. All reports by the Division of Investigations on applications for grazing license should be addressed to the regional grazier and one copy thereof transmitted to the Division of Grazing through the Director of Investigation.

Pending appeals and until final determination thereof, the decision of the regional grazier shall be in full force and effect.

#### COMMENT

This procedure insures ample protection of the rights of all applicants for grazing privileges.

Before final action is taken adverse to any applicant, his application is considered six times. The first three are administrative examinations by the local board and the regional grazier. The procedure is informal and evidence is not sworn. The fourth examination is formal and in the nature of a judicial hearing. Witnesses are examined and cross-examined under oath, and a complete record is kept. Upon conclusion of the hearing, a decision is rendered in writing by the regional grazier.

Appeals from the decision of the regional grazier may be taken to the Director of Grazing, and from the decision of the Director of Grazing to the Secretary of the Interior. Appeals from the decision of the regional grazier and the Director of Grazing constitute the fifth and sixth steps, and are in the nature of judicial review. No further evidence is ordinarily taken, and judgment is rendered on the record.

It is believed that this procedure, as outlined, will come as near to insuring uniformity and impartiality in the distribution of range grazing privileges as it is humanly possible to do.

#### LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF STOCKMEN

##### Organization:

"Qualified applicants in a grazing district may organize a local association, or several associations, according to the classes of livestock, or by community of interest or otherwise.

##### Articles of Incorporation, Constitutions and By-Laws:

"Such associations shall be organized as corporations "not-for-profit", if permissible under the laws of the State in which the grazing district, or the greater part thereof, are situated; otherwise, said associations may be organized as cooperative, unincorporated associations. In either case the articles of incorporation, the charters, or the constitutions of such associations, together with the by-laws, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior before the organization of the association shall be recognized by the Department of the Interior.

##### Powers:

"Said local associations should be authorized to exercise the following powers:

- "1. To lease, or otherwise acquire State, County, privately-owned, tax default, or other lands within or near a district.



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- "2. To make contributions in cash, property, material or labor, toward the administration, protection and improvement of the district.
- "3. To construct and maintain fences, wells, reservoirs and other improvements necessary to the care and management of the livestock grazed in said district, if and when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.
- "4. To act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of grazing privileges on said lands. All recommendations of said associations acting in the capacity authorized by this subdivision shall be subject to the rules and regulations for grazing districts generally, and shall include the right of a hearing and appeal.
- "5. To recommend the amount, manner of apportionment, time and method of collection of assessments for strictly association purposes, as well as for the public purposes contemplated by the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269).
- "6. To make and enter into cooperative agreements with the Secretary of the Interior for any of the said purposes and any other purposes authorized by said act."

#### COMMENT

Sections 2, 4, and 9 of the Taylor Grazing Act refer to cooperative agreements between the Secretary of the Interior and local associations of stockmen. These rules permit a simple method for local associations of stockmen to follow in availing themselves of that right.

As an example of what local associations of stockmen are doing in Montana, there is printed at the end of this explanation a form of cooperative agreement recently approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This form is adaptable for use in any State by eliminating the part under the heading "Special Covenants", which is applicable only to the State of Montana.

The principal object of such an agreement is to bring about a coordinated use of the private, county, and State lands controlled by the association and its members, and the public domain lands within a grazing district. Where these lands--private, county, State, and Federal--are intermingled within a grazing district, the Department recognizes that in order to have effective administration of grazing and adequate protection of the rights of all concerned as well as of the range, there must be not only coordination of use but also unification of control in the issuing of licenses or permits. Other objects are the conservation and rehabilitation of all the range covered by the agreements, the building and maintenance of range improvements, and the eradication of rodents.

A form of agreement used in Montana between a State association and its members to avoid competition in the leasing of lands, follows on pages 6 and 9.



Grand Junction, Colorado. DG-2. Rodent control crew and supplies.







## AGREEMENT

This agreement made and entered into this            day of           , 193   , by and between the            Grazing Association, a corporation duly organized and existing under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of Montana, hereinafter called the "Association", and            of            County, Montana, hereinafter called the "Member";

### WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, it is more economical and convenient to both the "Association" and the individual members thereof to cooperate in the purchasing or leasing of lands included within the lines of the aforesaid Grazing Association;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits to be derived and of the covenants and conditions of this agreement, it is mutually covenanted and agreed as follows:

Section 1. The member agrees and consents that he will designate the Association as his lawful attorney or agent to enter into contracts for the purchase or rental of lands confined to this Association, for the benefit of and in the name of the member as set forth in detail in the Power of Attorney form hereto attached and made a part of this Agreement.

Section 2. The Association agrees to exercise judgment and business integrity in the acquiring of said leases or purchases of land and further agrees that it will not enter as a competitive bidder for these particular lands while acting in the capacity of attorney or agent.

Section 3. The member consents and agrees that when he has executed the Power of Attorney in favor of the Association, he will not enter into competitive bidding for this specific tract but will allow the Association to make the contracts on his behalf and further agrees that he will pay to the Association the amount of rentals or purchase payments within            days after notice of the amount thereof from the association and that in the event of his failure so to do, the Association may forfeit his permit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the            Grazing Association, pursuant to authority from its Board of Directors, has caused this Agreement to be executed in its corporate name by its President or Vice President and attested by its Secretary or its Assistant Secretary and its corporate seal affixed thereto at            County, Montana, on this

day of            193   , and the member has hereunto set his hand and seal at            County, Montana, on this            day of           , 193   .

President,            Grazing Association

Member

### POWER OF ATTORNEY

#### KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I,           , in the County of           , State of Montana, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do hereby make, constitute, and appoint            Grazing Association, with its principal place of business at           , State of Montana, my true and lawful attorney and agent for me and in my name and on my behalf to enter into contracts for the lease or purchase of the following described tracts of land:

With the same powers, and to all intents and purposes with the same validity as I could if personally present, and I hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said attorney shall and may do by virtue of said premises:

The power of authority is hereby given and confirmed and limited only to the purchase or rental of the lands hereinabove mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at            County, State of           , this            day of           , 193   .

Subscribed and sworn to before me this            day of           , 193   .

Notary Public in and for the State of Montana.







## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK UNDER THE DIVISION OF GRAZING

On March 31, 1933, the Congress enacted legislation for the establishment of a Civilian Conservation Corps, and on April 5, the President appointed Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

An advisory council (one representative each for the Secretary of War, Interior, Agriculture, and Labor) was formed, and immediate financing was provided from existing unobligated balances.

The first quota of 25,000 men was called on April 10, and by April 17, the first Civilian Conservation Corps camp near Luray, Virginia, in the George Washington National Forest was occupied. The enrolled strength of the corps increased rapidly to a maximum of 515,000 as of October 31, 1935.

At present 167 is the average enrollment of the individual camps, each a separate community with a commanding officer, staff, and technical personnel. Over 100 major types of work are done, the average camp handling as many as 25.

Prime justification for this extensive program as a whole is found in the fact that enrolling young men of 17 to 28 in constructive work tends to offset the effects of possible delinquency. Poverty and improper environment correction also encourages confidence and the pursuit of good citizenship. When the program was launched, there were literally thousands from every walk of life idle through no fault of their own, undernourished in mind and body, anxious to work. The one and only way to beat crime and delinquencies is to prevent them and this the CCC strives valiantly to do.

Hence, men of character and the elements of a self-sustaining nation are built from relief rolls. Methods are perfected, and put into operation for reclaiming vast public and private domain previously devastated annually by wind, rain, and pestilence—an objective sufficient to inspire the entire country.

The Division of Grazing did not participate in Emergency Conservation Work until the establishment of grazing districts by order of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Seven camps were allotted to the Division for operation in the fifth enrollment period beginning April 1, 1935, for general range land improvement. The camps were constructed and occupied by the enrollees and the technical agencies on approximately May 15. Six of the seven camps were of the summer tent-type construction and were located at the following points: DG-1, Elk Springs, Colorado; DG-2, Grand Junction, Colorado; DG-3, Bruneau, Idaho; DG-4, Springfield, Idaho; DG-5, Burns, Oregon; DG-6, Jordan Valley, Oregon; DG-7, Vya, Nevada.

Due to the type of construction, the above camps, exclusive of DG-2 which was of the winter construction type for all year round occupancy, it was necessary to temporarily abandon the camps for the winter months or for the sixth enrollment period, October 1, 1935, to April 1, 1936. Custodians were installed at each camp that was discontinued, in order to insure the safety and condition of property, and with the purpose in mind to reoccupy those locations so as to complete work projects not finished and to construct new and additional range improvements.

During the fifth enrollment period the Civilian Conservation Corps was expanded and provided an objective of 600,000 enrollees. Under this expansion program the Division was allotted a total of 60 camps. In order to comply with the relief provisions of the enrollment procedure and selection of young men as members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the objective of 600,000 was not reached, and therefore, the total number of camps called for to house the total strength were not built.

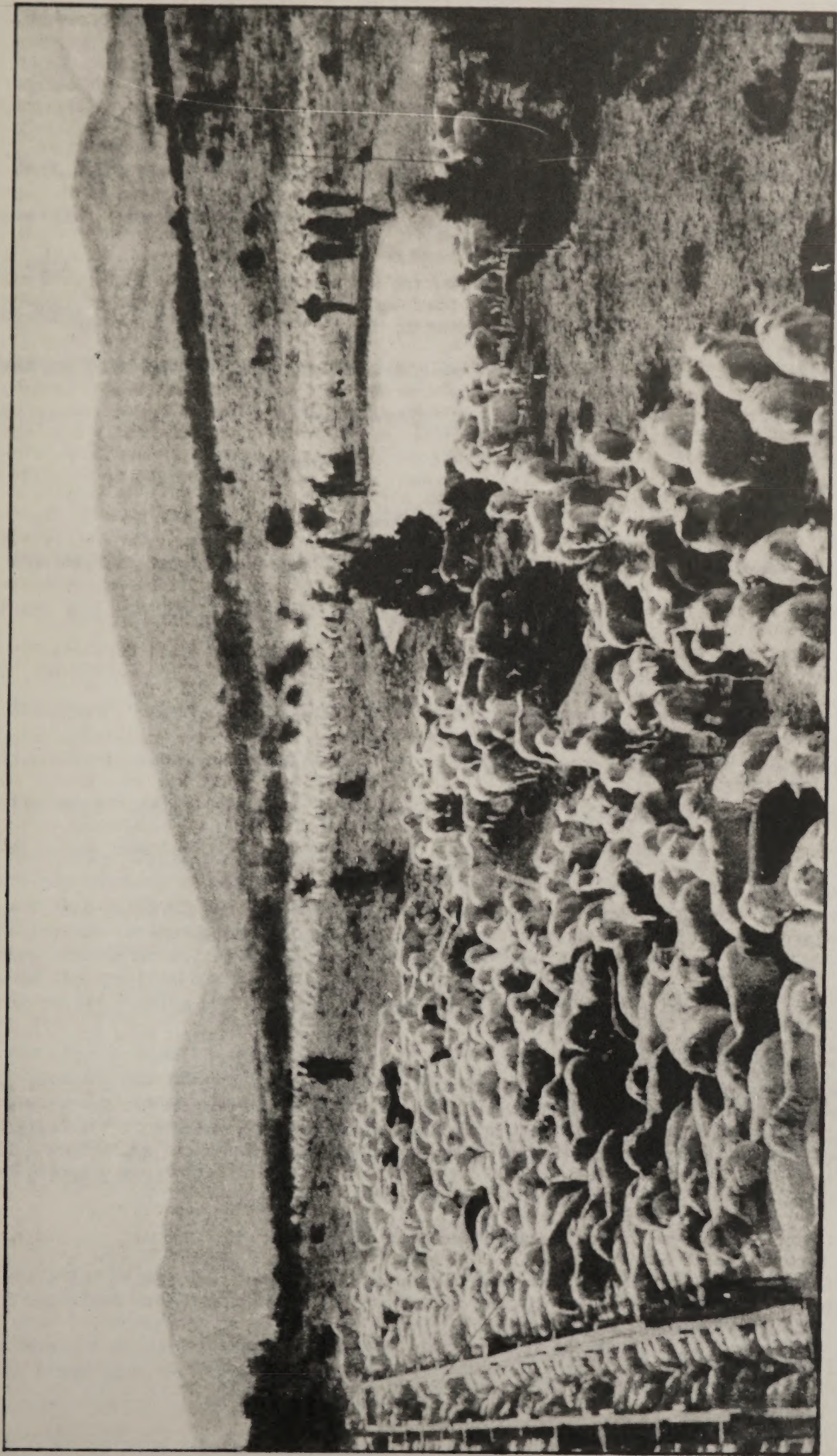
Forty-four newly constructed camps of the quota allotted to the Division, in addition to DG-2, were placed in operation, making a total of 45 camps out of the original allotment of 60. Final occupation of all camps was accomplished by November 1, 1935, the average number occupied and operated being 20 per month for the period April 1 to September 30.

The decrease of 15 camps in the allotment of 60 involved camps which had been approved, locations provided, and on which no construction had been made or contracts entered into for the construction thereof. Consequently, some of the areas primarily concerned in the stock industry did not receive camps for the construction of needed range improvements. Upon the decrease in total enrolled strength of the Civilian Conservation Corps each technical agency participating in Emergency Conservation Work was required to take a proportional percentage cut in camps under their operation as of January 1, 1936. Another decrease contemplated to be effective April 1, 1936, requires a further reduction by the technical









Delta, Utah. DG-29. Water supply project where 5,000 sheep are watered in three hours, and which required 28,000 feet of two-inch pipe, 5,400 gallon tank, sixty-foot trough, and reservoir.







COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF

JUNE 28, 1934 (48 STAT. 1269)

This agreement made this..... day of....., 193...., A.D., by and between the Secretary of the Interior, United States of America, party of the first part, and the..... Association, of the Count..... of....., in Grazing District No....., State of....., party of the second part, a corporation not-for-profit organized under the laws of the State of....., witnesseth:

Terms Defined

The word "Secretary" when used herein shall refer to the Secretary of the Interior, and the word "association" shall refer to the..... Association.

The word "district", unless the context otherwise indicates, shall mean..... grazing district No..... established under the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), in which the lands subject to this agreement are located.

The words "Division of Grazing" as herein used shall be construed to mean and embrace the service established by the Secretary of the Interior to administer the said act and the various agencies of said service and shall include the advisory boards in districts where such boards have been appointed. In districts where no advisory boards exist, said words shall be construed to include the governing body which is, under this agreement, to perform the functions of an advisory board as defined in said rules and regulations hereinafter referred to.

The clause "qualified applicants with dependent commensurate property within or near a district with priority of use" when used herein and the several words of said clause are to be interpreted in the sense the same are used in the "Rules for Administration of Grazing Districts (Under the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), Commonly Known as the Taylor Grazing Act)", approved by the Secretary of the Interior March 2, 1936.

Purpose of Agreement

The purpose of this agreement is to provide for the protection, administration, regulation and improvement of the public domain lands, subject to this agreement, and to bring about a better coordination of the management of the said public domain grazing lands and State, county, tax-default, and privately-owned grazing lands used in connection with the public domain lands within the..... Grazing District No.....

In the opinion of the Secretary the foregoing purposes can best be accomplished by cooperative agreement with the association on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.







### The Lands

A map showing the exterior boundaries of all lands that may be covered by this agreement is attached and made a part hereof. The following-described lands within the boundaries as shown upon said map shall be subject to and administered under the terms of this agreement:

1. All vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public lands.
2. All State, county, tax-default, and privately-owned lands leased or otherwise acquired by the association during the life of this agreement, provided said lands are used in connection with the public domain lands above-described for grazing purposes.

### Covenants of the Local Association

The said association covenants and agrees with the Secretary to do and perform the following acts and exercise the following functions:

1. To lease or otherwise acquire the right to graze the State, county, tax-default, and other privately-owned grazing lands, which are obtainable, adjacent to or used in connection with the public domain grazing lands hereinbefore described or such part thereof as may be obtained at a fair and reasonable rental. The association agrees diligently to attempt to acquire by lease or otherwise for a term of at least five years, if possible, all the said lands upon fair and reasonable terms.
2. To permit without discrimination any owner, occupant, or lessee of lands engaged in the livestock business within or near the district who under the rules and regulations approved for the administration of grazing districts would be entitled to grazing privileges, to become a member of the association and to exercise all the rights and privileges of membership upon compliance with the articles of incorporation and charter or by-laws with respect to membership.
3. To recommend and, subject to the approval of the Secretary or his authorized representative, to make and levy on an equitable basis, according to the benefits derived by the respective members, assessments to pay rentals and to defray the other expenses of the association.
4. To estimate and, with the approval of the Secretary or his authorized representative, to recommend and fix the carrying capacity of the range, including public domain and association-controlled lands, and fix seasons of use and numbers and kinds of stock to be grazed thereon.
5. Subject to the supervisory authority of the Secretary, said association shall exercise any and all additional rights and powers conferred and subject to all limitations imposed upon such associations under the "Rules for Administration of Grazing Districts" now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted and promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior.
6. To recommend and, with the approval of the regional grazer, to issue licenses or permits to graze on all lands within the district, to any owner, occupant or lessee of lands in the livestock business within or near the district, who under the rules and regulations approved for the administration of grazing districts would be entitled to grazing privileges in the district, and to regulate the use of the non-public grazing lands leased or controlled by the association so as to accord to members of said association preference rights in the same order and priority as in the administration of the public grazing lands.







7. The association, subject to review by the Secretary, may refuse to issue grazing licenses or permits to applicants who fail or refuse to pay fees or assessments due the association.

#### Permits for Range Improvements

It is further understood and agreed that the association may, from time to time, apply in writing to the Secretary for a right to make contributions in cash, labor or materials for range improvements or to construct fences, exterminate rodents or predatory animals on public lands within said grazing district, or to do any other thing to increase the carrying capacity of the range and to further the interests of the owners of livestock using said range.

Said application shall be filed with the proper United States district land office. Appropriate action may then be taken through the regular channels, and, if the application is approved, permit for the performance of the work or the improvement will be issued, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed and fixed by the Secretary.

The permit and the acceptance thereof by the association shall constitute the contract between the Secretary of the Interior and the association covering the particular subject matter of the permit.

#### Powers Reserved by the Secretary

The Secretary may fix and determine the fees to be charged the association to graze the public domain lands included in this agreement. The association agrees to pay such fees at the time, place and in the manner specified by the Division of Grazing.

The Secretary likewise may prescribe the seasons of use and determine from time to time the number of livestock to be grazed on the public domain lands and do and perform all things necessary to maintain the carrying capacity of the range, including the right to fence and segregate areas, or otherwise close the same to grazing when necessary to restore the carrying capacity.

This agreement is made upon the further condition that nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or restrict the power and authority of the Secretary under the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269).

#### Hearing and Appeal

Hearings shall be had and conducted by the Division of Grazing, and appeals may be taken upon application of any person in interest, from the decisions of the regional grazer involving any determination on matters specified in this agreement, under and in accordance with the "Rules for Administration of Grazing Districts" generally, with final authority vested in the Secretary.

#### Enforcement of Rules

The "Rules for Administration of Grazing Districts" shall apply in this district and violations thereof so far as the public lands are concerned shall be investigated and prosecuted as provided in the said rules.

#### Terms of Contract

This contract shall be in force for five years from the date hereof, subject to the right of either party hereto to terminate the same after six months' written notice. The notice given by the Secretary shall provide for a hearing to be held at a time and place convenient to the association, at least sixty days before the expiration of the six months' period mentioned in said notice.







Special Covenants

The rules and regulations approved by the Montana Grazing Commission shall apply and be in force in the administration of the above-described lands, so far as said rules and regulations are not inconsistent with any of the terms of this agreement, the regulations for administration of grazing districts promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, or the provisions of the act approved June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269).

The form of application for grazing licenses or permits within the district shall be agreed upon by the association and the Division of Grazing.

It is understood that before this agreement is submitted to the Secretary for signature, the association will secure and have endorsed hereon the approval of the Montana Grazing Commission.

Rights upon Termination of Agreement

Upon termination of this agreement, by lapse of time or otherwise, all leases of State, county, tax-default, and privately-owned lands, and all other lands acquired by the association, and all improvements constructed thereon shall be and remain the property of said association; and all improvements constructed upon public domain lands shall become the absolute property of the United States of America. However, if constructed in whole or in part by other than Government funds, settlement shall be made as the interests of the parties hereto may appear in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269).

Upon termination of this agreement by lapse of time, it may be extended for such time as agreed upon by the parties hereto.

This agreement, executed in....., shall be binding upon the Secretary and his successors in office and upon the association, its successors and assignees.

In witness hereof the parties hereto have executed this agreement on this the..... day of....., 193....., A. D.

.....  
Secretary of the Interior,  
Party of the First Part.

..... Association.

By.....  
President,  
Party of the Second Part.

Attest:

..... Secretary.

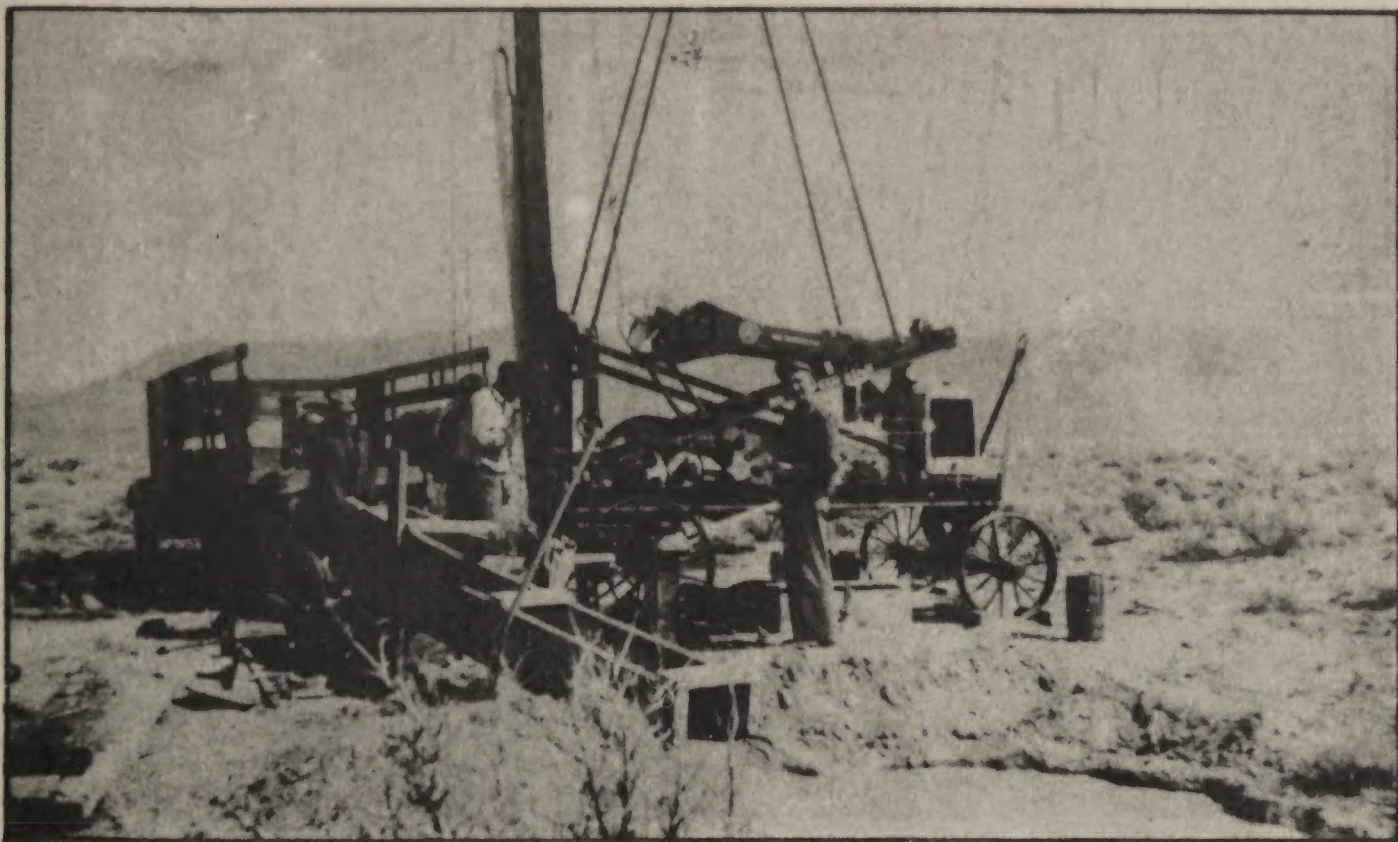
..... Association.







agencies. The immediate needs of the stock industry were recognized by the Department, the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, and members of Congress, and accordingly, the Division of Grazing was permitted to retain its full number of camps.



Pioche, Nevada. DG-19. Drilling for water on the public domain.

#### WORK

From the inception of the Division's participation in Emergency Conservation Work, projects and general range land improvements have been approved and constructed in close cooperation with the stock industry, through duly elected grazing advisory boards, on the theory that the stockmen and users of the range were the best qualified to know the needs in the way of improvements for the area or areas involved. Accordingly, the field officers of the Division have freely sought the advice of these boards who are representatives of the users of the range. A general plan of range improvement was first discussed, and then particular work projects were devised. If such work projects were approved by the advisory board they were then submitted to the Division for subsequent action.

Range improvements include water development, involving the drilling of wells and construction of adequate storage tanks and pumping equipment, troughs, reservoirs, springs, and small dams; trail and minor road construction to facilitate the movement of stock; fence construction to control the movement and to define particular areas; soil erosion projects of a preventive nature; a comprehensive rodent control program for the extermination of infested areas; and a range examination program to determine the carrying capacity, improvements needed to improve or increase the carrying capacity, and the location of data fixing the commensurable property of each user of the public domain grazing lands.

Limitations and restrictions under the rules and regulations of Emergency Conservation Work make it possible to cover a small area contiguous to each camp, and accordingly, the Division in order to preserve as much of the area as possible, has received the full and sympathetic cooperation of the Army in setting up and maintaining side or spike camps which are miniatures of main camps, usually carrying a detail of approximately 50 men.

Provision has been made under Emergency Conservation Work to supply educational facilities to the young men enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and each camp has an educational advisor. The work agencies and the Army supply vocational training in the use of the various types of equipment, encourage the advancement of the enrollees to supervisory positions, and are interested in fitting enrollees for jobs in private industry.

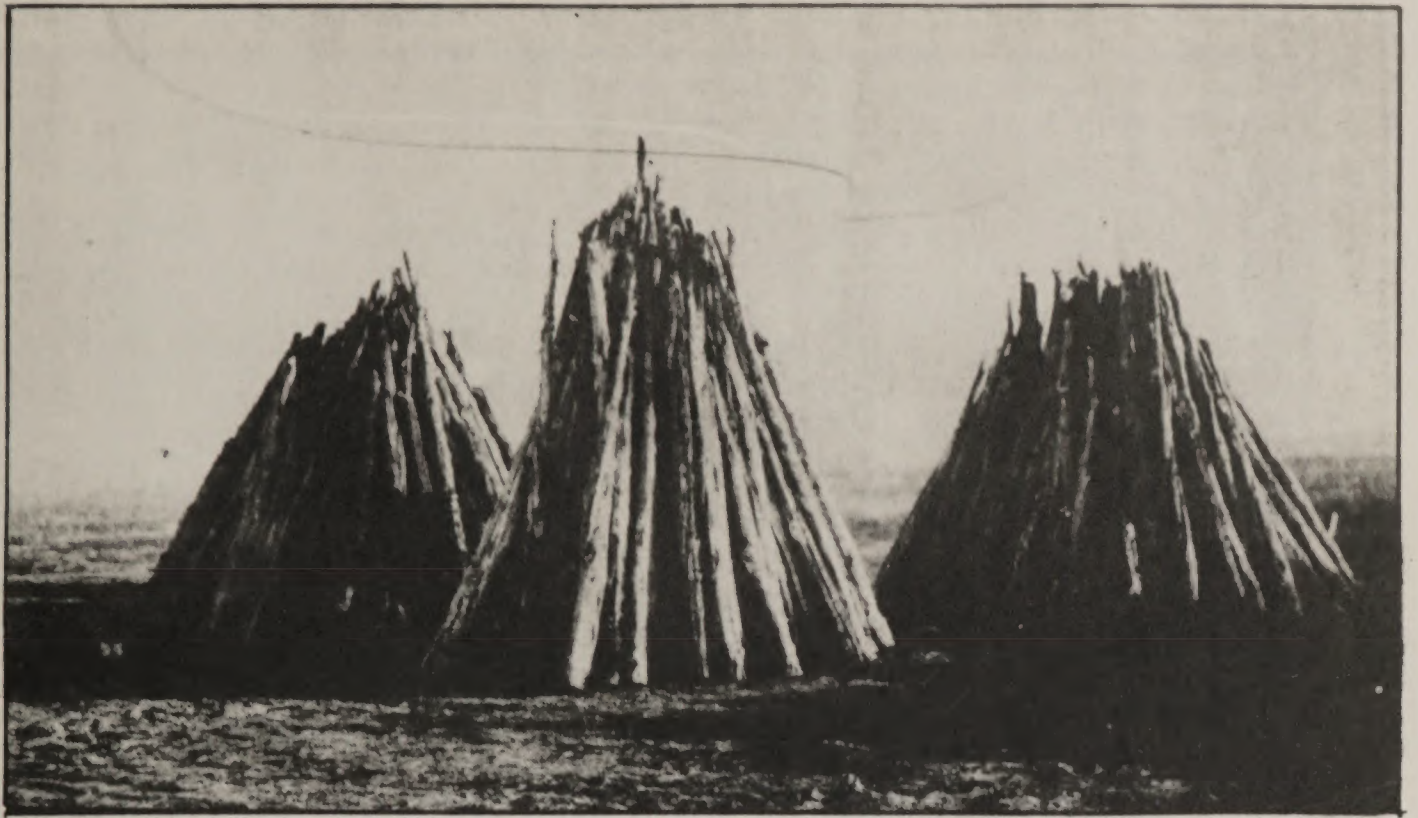
The evident need of water has demanded much of the concentrated efforts of the various camps. Six miles of open ditches and three miles of pipe-lines have been constructed. Eighty springs have been developed, 12 wells drilled, and reservoirs built with a storage capacity of around thirteen million gallons.







Eighteen substantial bridges have been built, approximately 300 miles of telephone lines constructed, and 125 miles of fence, 45 cattle guards and 55 corrals built. Three thousand cubic yards of cribbing have been constructed.



Grand Junction, Colorado. DG-2. Stacks of fence posts awaiting use in range improvement work.

Some eight hundred miles of truck trails have been completed, in addition to 100 miles of minor trails and 5 miles of minor highways. Moreover, 200 camp buildings have been erected. Flood control work has been done, necessitating 30,000 cubic yards of earth and rock excavation and some 4,000 permanent check dams, and 27,000 temporary check dams.

In the field of rodent control, 1,400,000 acres of range have been covered. Poisonous weeds and plants have been eradicated on 50,000 acres of range. Groups detailed from various camps have rendered tremendous assistance in the preparation of maps, and in range reconnaissance, investigation, and classification work. Other surveys have been made involving 360 miles of grade lines. Five hundred miles of lineal surveys and topographical surveys of 19,000 acres have been completed.

Experience is a great teacher. Every effort will be made to make the lessons learned in the first year of this work of practical benefit in the planning and construction of future projects. Sufficient projects have been carefully planned to keep the entire personnel of the camps busy for months to come, and there is every reason to believe that by the end of another year an even more substantial showing of range improvement will have been made. Particular attention will be paid to the development of water range classification and reconnaissance, the control of rodents, and the elimination of poisonous plants. Consequently, it is believed that the CCC efficiency in the coming season will exceed its present high standards.

#### STOCK DRIVEWAYS TRANSFERRED TO GRAZING

By departmental approval of April 20, 1936, the administration of all grazing of whatsoever nature, and of all movement of all kinds and classes of livestock upon lands reserved for stock driveways as provided for in the act of December 29, 1916, and which are within the exterior boundaries of any grazing district established under the act of June 28, 1934, were, with the concurrence of the General Land Office, placed under the jurisdiction of the Division of Grazing by transfer from the General Land Office.

#### AMERICA'S FIRST GRAZING DISTRICT

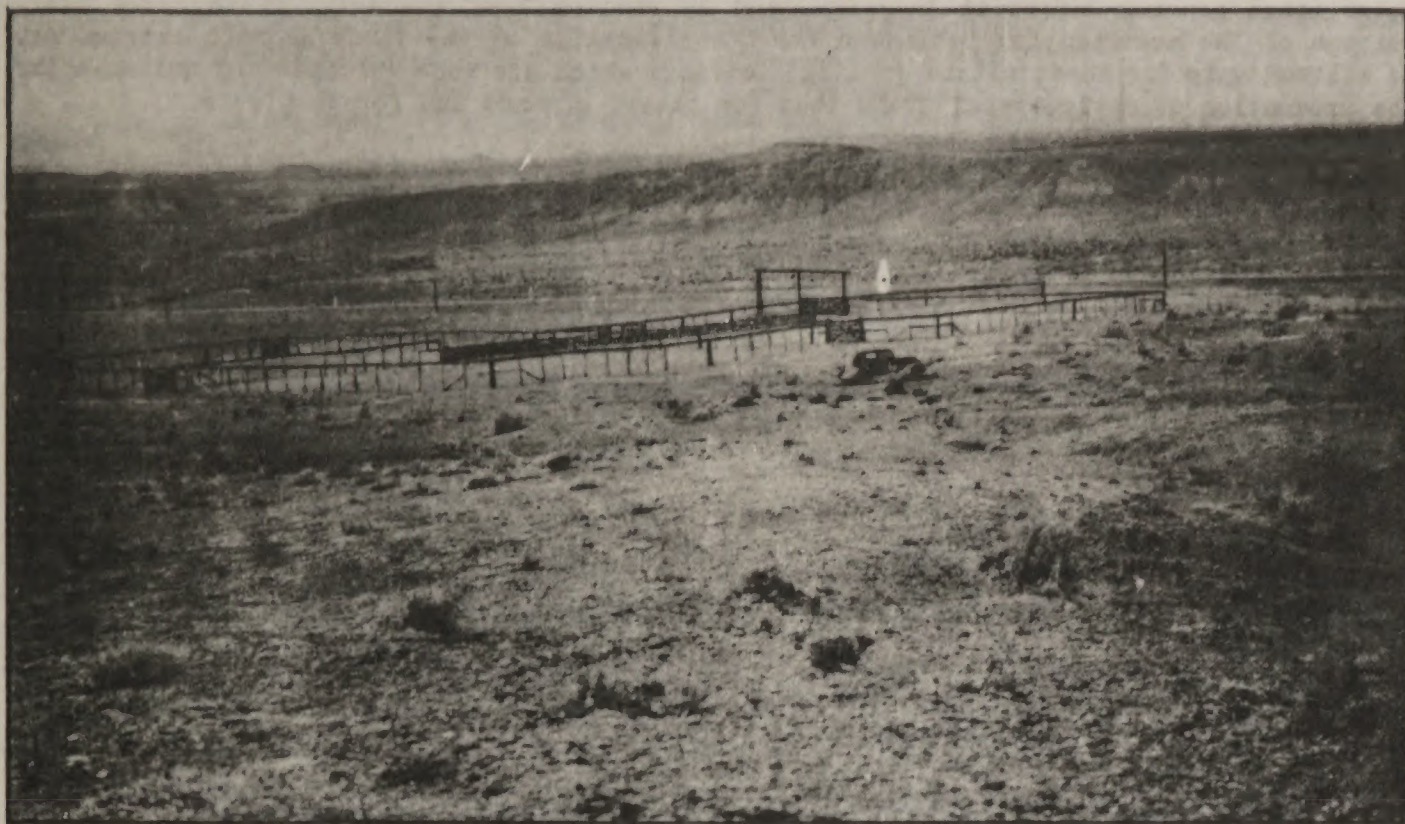
In 1634, just 300 years before the Taylor Grazing Act was passed, a tract of fifty acres in the town of Boston, Massachusetts, was purchased by the province authorities "as a training field and for the grazing of cattle in common". The rules regulating this early grazing district bear a similarity to many of the regulations under the Taylor Act.







Preference was restricted to freeholders who were inhabitants of the town. Each person was allowed one animal unless he had a tax rating in excess of 50 pounds (\$250), and in that event he was allowed two head. Five sheep could be substituted for one cow or ox "on account of the value of the wool to the community for clothing purposes". Young and dry



Grand Junction, Colorado. DG-2. Corral so constructed that it can handle both cattle and sheep. Note white marker behind gate on the Colorado-Utah state line.

stuff were barred. The carrying capacity was fixed at seventy head. The range was protected and improved by laws forbidding the digging of sod, providing for draining stagnant water and the clearing of brush and wood. Fines were provided for putting rams to the flocks. Sheep must be kept under the hands of a shepherd from May 1 to October 15. A man was appointed to water the bulls and to drive them into the cornhill cemetery at night. A fee of five shillings per annum was charged. The only free-use permit was issued to the preacher for one horse. Grazing of livestock was continued on this land until 1830.

This tract, the Boston Commons, is one of the historical spots of America. Soldiers camped and trained on it in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War. Witches have been hanged there. Many famous public assemblies were held. It is now a public park and garden in the heart of the city.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE ACTIVITIES UNDER TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

Regulations and Instructions.—Since the first issue of the Grazing Bulletin regulations governing the leasing of public lands, exclusive of Alaska, for grazing livestock under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, Circular No. 1375 was amended March 5, 1936, by eliminating therefrom the requirements as to the publication of notice of the application for lease as set forth in section 13 thereof. The amendatory circular is No. 1379.

Instructions were also issued March 28, 1936, in the form of Circular No. 1382 to the Registers, U.S. district land offices, relative to the collection of fees for grazing licenses issued during the calendar year 1936.

Applications for Grazing Leases.—There are pending in the General Land Office approximately 2,255 applications for grazing leases under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Of this number about 1600 involve lands within contemplated or proposed districts, which have been submitted to the Division of Grazing for report, as the act provides that only those lands may be leased for grazing purposes that are so situated as not to justify their inclusion in a grazing district. Action by the General Land Office on the remaining 655 is awaiting report from the Division of Investigations as required by paragraphs 19 and 20 of Circular 1375. These reports are now beginning to be received. Action on several pending applications for private exchanges under section 8 of the Act are likewise awaiting report from the Division of Grazing.







Application for Public Sale of Isolated Tracts and for Homesteads in Grazing Districts.—There are about 50 pending cases under section 14 of the Taylor Grazing Act, which authorizes the sale at public auction of isolated or disconnected tracts.

There are also pending about 15 applications to make homestead entries within duly established grazing districts as authorized by section 7 of the Act. These cases await outcome of the accompanying petitions for classification of the lands as such entries may be allowed only for lands within grazing districts which are more valuable and suitable for the production of agricultural crops than for native grasses and forage plants.

### THREE NEW GRAZING DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED

The following listed grazing districts have been established since the last issue of this bulletin:

District	Acres	Date Establishment
Arizona Grazing District No. 4	699,887	February 14, 1936.
Arizona Grazing District No. 2	1,315,162	March 6, 1936.
New Mexico Grazing District No. 2	2,327,954	March 27, 1936.

The total acreage of unreserved public domain now within the 37 established grazing districts is 79,805,186 acres, which practically exhausts the limitation of 80,000,000 acres allowed by Congress to be included in grazing districts.

The names and addresses of the district advisors of the new districts are as follows:

#### Arizona Grazing District No. 2

Lane Cornwall,	Kingman
Gus Duncan,	Kingman
Wm. A. Epperson,	Chloride
I. L. Hart,	Seligman
E. L. Jameson,	Kingman
John M. Neal,	Kingman
Tommy Walker,	Kingman
T. G. Walter,	Yucca

#### Arizona Grazing District No. 4

A. J. Bryce,	Pima
Thomas Cauthen,	Clifton
J. B. Cook,	Willcox
Harry Day,	Duncan
L. C. Knape,	Bowie
Marion Lee,	Thatcher
Porter McEuen,	Fort Thomas
Leslie Monteith,	Fort Thomas
J. M. Smith,	Central
J. M. Wilson,	Safford

#### New Mexico Grazing District No. 2

J. E. Davenport,	Espanola
George Goze,	Magdalena
Alex C. Hare,	Bloomfield
B. P. Hovey,	Cabazon
James L. Hubbell,	Datil
Floyd W. Lee,	San Mateo
G. C. Luna,	Los Lunas
Kelsey Presley,	Gallup
A. G. Seis,	Albuquerque
R. Bruce Sullivan,	Bloomfield
Tom Summers,	Springerville
	Arizona
Frank Wood,	Aztec
A. D. Woofter,	Magdalena

### NEW ASSIGNMENTS

The following new assignments have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Administrative Assistant to the Director of Grazing
Chief of Range Operations
Chief of Range Surveys
Acting Regional Grazier (Region No. 1 - Western Utah)
Acting Regional Grazier (Region No. 3 - Nev.-Calif.)
Acting Regional Grazier (Region No. 7 - New Mexico)

Depue Falck
G. M. Kerr
A. D. Molohon
E. H. Frenzell
L. R. Brooks
J. E. Stablein



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# ECW ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. R. Carpenter,  
Depue Falck,  
Chas. C. Heltman, Jr.,  
P. M. Cook,

Director of Grazing  
Administrative Assistant  
Deputy Supervisor, ECW  
Assistant Deputy Supervisor, ECW

## FIELD HEADQUARTERS SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A. D. Ryan,  
Perry Williams,  
G. A. Waring,  
P. F. Roosa,  
H. C. Lewis,  
Joseph Lee,

Deputy Director, in charge  
Liaison Officer  
Ground Water Geologist  
Chief Auditor and Accountant  
Chief Engineer  
Well Drilling Supervisor

## REGION I

603 Chamber of Commerce Building,  
Salt Lake City, Utah

McKay, D. D.  
Rupea, W. A.  
Lehmer, H. K.  
Smith, R. C.  
Tucker, G. A.  
Neeley, K. R.  
Love, W. J.  
Williams, K. D.

Regional Supervisor  
Regional Inspector  
Assistant Engineer  
Assistant Engineer  
Assistant Engineer  
Chief Clerk  
Supervising Mechanic  
Road Superintendent

### Grand Junction, Colorado, DG-2

DeFriess, F. W.	Superintendent
Benton, F. D.	Foreman
Brown, E. L.	"
McNeil, F. D.	"
Kimminau, A.	"
Fleming, R.	"
Walker, N.	"
Bennett, H. C.	"

### Kline, Colorado, DG-9

Aspaas, H.	Superintendent
Connell, E. J.	Foreman
Whetstone, S.	"
Walton, F.	"
Failing, C. F.	"
Lewis, F.	"

### Montrose, Colorado, DG-10

Thompson, R. R.	Superintendent
Pinkerton, W. D.	Asst. Engineer
Sweet, C. L.	Foreman
McTigue, J.	"
Sease, H.	"
DeMaestri, J.	"
Johnson, E.	"

### Redvale, Colorado, DG-11

Whatley, G. H.	Superintendent
Dolan, L. J.	Foreman
Bristow, J.	"
Epperson, I. R.	"
Joseph, H. H.	"
Fisher, D.	"
Willey, R. M.	"







## Oreana, Idaho, DG-14

Bullock, G.	Superintendent
Bailey, E. G.	Foreman
Griffith, W.	"
Ledbetter, C. T.	"
Busing, O. C.	"
Painter, C. U.	"
Caldwell, S.	"
Pantzer, M.	"
Thompson, C. J.	"

## Eureka, Utah, DG-26

Riggle, F. D.	Superintendent
Palmer, J. E.	Foreman
Weiss, W. R.	"
Andrus, L.	"
Bacon, W. H.	"
Bryan, B. R.	"
Neilson, W. H.	"

## Tooele, Utah, DG-28

Parmelee, R. G.	Superintendent
Ward, T. K.	Foreman
Madsen, S.	"
McQuilkin, W. S.	"
Hacking, O. E.	"
Baker, F. J.	"
Vallone, J.	"
Thayne, E.	"
Steinke, E. H.	"

## Cedar City, Utah, DG-30

Richards, H. P.	Superintendent
Benson, J. C.	Foreman
Mackelprang, P.	"
Long, J.	"
Jones, W. L.	"

## Moab, Utah, DG-32

Allred, J. P.	Superintendent
West, E. C.	Foreman
Winbourne, G. E.	"
Allred, B.	"
Young, D. H.	"
Willardson, L.	"

## Blanding, Utah, DG-34

Orr, J. H.	Superintendent
Redd, R. V.	Foreman
Woodward, G.	"
Wilson, R. H.	"
Perkins, D.	"
Nielson, F. D.	"
Scoville, C. E.	"

## Hagerman, Idaho, DG-60

Hoff, H.	Superintendent
Boyle, J. J.	Foreman
Burkhardt, W. R.	"
Campbell, A.	"
Schwarz, R.	"

## Basin, Wyoming, DG-25

Brown, L. F.	Superintendent
Martin, S.	Foreman
Kellogg, G.	"
McPhail, W. C.	"
Clawson, L. A.	"
Linn, P. T.	"
Kumpe, H.	"

## Castle Dale, Utah, DG-27

Greaves, M. D.	Superintendent
Freeman, O. S.	Foreman
Moffitt, L.	"
Lowry, A.	"
Tuttle, D.	"
LeFerve, H. J.	"

## Delta, Utah, DG-29

Arentz, P. R.	Superintendent
Moffitt, D. S.	Foreman
Jewkes, F. C.	"
Slaughter, R.	"
Law, L.	"

## Vernal, Utah, DG-31

Hicks, G.	Superintendent
Bollwinkel, J. D.	Foreman
Snow, M.	"
Shaffer, A. J.	"
Thomas, F. D.	"
Bynes, R. C.	"
Croft, C. J.	"

## Henrieville, Utah, DG-33

Chidester, L.	Superintendent
Durbin, C. J.	Foreman
McArthur, E.	"
Evans, M. W.	"
Thompson, R.	"

## Milford, Utah, DG-35

Koch, L. G.	Superintendent
Herbert, T. M.	Foreman
Rozelle, W. W.	"
Tervort, C.	"
Payne, G. A.	"
Holmes, Harry	"
Barton, A.	"

## DG-60 (Continued)

Bostwick, W. M.	Foreman
Simmons, J.	"
Bodenheimer, J. W.	"
Shanks, A. M.	"







## REGION II

305 Lyon Building, Reno, Nevada

Hunt, C. R.  
Fales, J. C.  
Bell, W. R.  
Taylor, C. C.  
Schmidt, F. S.  
Miller, T. K.  
Kenny, J. R.

Regional Supervisor  
Assistant Engineer  
Range Examiner  
Engineer Inspector  
Engineer Inspector  
Engineer Inspector  
Chief Clerk

### Inyokern, California, DG-12

Coshow, C. H.	Superintendent
Harvout, M. S.	Foreman
Pellerin, G.	"
Lodato, S.	"
McAdams, H.	"
Pfeffer, F.	"
McCarthy, W. J.	"

### Likely, California, DG-15

Phillips, F. R.	Superintendent
Swift, S. C.	Foreman
Brownyard, G. J.	"
Roberts, H. S.	"
Morton, H. L.	"
Robertson, H. L.	"
Wilson, O.	"

### Oreana, Nevada, DG-17

McGill, N. A.	Superintendent
Persson, R.	Foreman
Power, J. A.	"
Harriman, J. P.	"
Steele, C. A.	"
Jacobsen, L.	"

### Pioche, Nevada, DG-19

Pine, F. T.	Superintendent
Dousett, A. H.	Foreman
Abel, T.	"
Wadsworth, J.	"
Muscato, G.	"
Egner, H. L.	"

### Ely, Nevada, DG-21

Pedlar, C. R.	Foreman
Hilberg, S. T.	"
Smith, M.	"
Oeeters, H. C.	"
Marketti, F.	"

### Bonanza, Oregon, DG-23

Walsh, W. J.	Superintendent
Dodge, M. V.	Foreman
Dunn, E. W.	"
Fuller, H.	"
Love, F. E.	"
Porter, A. H.	"

### Litchfield, California, DG-13

Allen, G. S.	Superintendent
Gibson, J.	Foreman
Scanland, L. S.	"
Ricci, J.	"
Bengel, J.	"
Erickson, E. C.	"
Chapman, W. C.	"

### Ely, Nevada, DG-16

Jeanney, L. B.	Superintendent
Riordan, F.	Foreman
Bruce, H. F.	"
O'Shaughnessy, W.	"
Mathews, W.	"
Bunch, J. C.	"

### Battle Mountain, Nevada, DG-18

Murphy, A. M.	Superintendent
Nelson, N.	Foreman
Black, W. R.	"
Williams, D. L.	"
Blackburn, J. C.	"
Raine, W. C.	"
DeLongchamps, P.	"
Tamney, V. A.	"

### Eureka, Nevada, DG-20

Beaman, L. S.	Superintendent
Sadler, F.	Foreman
Agee, A.	"
Conwell, S. W.	"
Wardwell, G. S.	"
Jensen, O. P.	"

### Moapa, Nevada, DG-22

Long, G. P.	Superintendent
Bellis, T.	Foreman
Cantrell, W.	"
Horsley, M.	"

### Burns, Oregon, DG-24

Menkenmaier, G.	Superintendent
Gulovson, C. M.	Foreman
Owsley, C.	"
Byam, R.	"
Stahl, C. S.	"
Street, W.	"







# REGION III

307 Rosenwald Building, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Caron, C. K.	Regional Supervisor
Epps, N. H.	Inspector
Prager, H.	Chief Clerk
Matthews, L. C.	Technician
Munro, R. J.	Technician
Bromley, D. D.	Technician
Alcott, E. R.	Technician
Charles, W.	Technician
French, A. V.	Technician

## Kirkland, Arizona, DG-8

Joyce, E. M.	Superintendent
Allan, F.	Foreman
Bethune, J. D.	"
Chilton, A. B.	"
Gay, J. L.	"
Hallett, H. H.	"
Mitchell, R.	"
Quimby, M. B.	"
Underwood, J. L.	"

## Cuchillo, New Mexico, DG-37

Sparks, V. E.	Superintendent
Miera, S. M.	Foreman
McKinney, T. W.	"
Chancellor, T. R.	"
Henley, Paul	"
Jackson, J.	"
Thompson, R. G.	"
Tyree, Adrian	"

## Tularosa, New Mexico, DG-39

Sanders, E. P.	Superintendent
Abbott, R. H.	Foreman
Clewis, C.	"
Grimes, J. F.	"
Magee, J. G.	"
Smith, Ray	"
Woods, D. C.	"
Wright, C. C.	"
Holmes, Homer	"

## Lake Arthur, New Mexico, DG-41

Ward, M. H.	Superintendent
Wilmeth, Ross	Foreman
Coalson, W.	"
Montgomery, J. D.	"
Gossett, W. H.	"
High, Wm. L.	"
Mack, W. A.	"
Simmons, J. D.	"

## Animas, New Mexico, DG-43

Jones, F. W.	Superintendent
Hightower, S.	Foreman
Meeks, V. J.	"
Anderson, P. W.	"
Bonine, A. B.	"

## Deming, New Mexico, DG-36

Wilson, E. C.	Superintendent
Sporleder, R.	Foreman
Andrews, H. E.	"
Gaines, W.	"
Haddow, J. W.	"
Lawler, A. A.	"
MacKenzie, A.	"
Riley, Foy	"
Wood, W. A.	"

## Radium Springs, New Mexico, DG-38

Mayfield, E.	Superintendent
Robinson, B.	Foreman
Wallace, Wm.	"
Cox, Hal	"
Drake, M.	"
Dunlop, E. S.	"
Marlow, Weldon	"
Smith, W. B.	"

## Carrizozo, New Mexico, DG-40

Farmer, A. J.	Superintendent
Glover, D.	Foreman
Harris, Harlan	"
Hendricks, E. H.	"
Phillips, E.	"
Salmon, H.	"
Swope, Sam	"
Yarbrough, D. L.	"
Morris, W.	"

## Magdalena, New Mexico, DG-42

Fleak, C. J.	Superintendent
Baty, M.	Foreman
Butler, Cecil	"
Greenwald, J. L.	"
Koester, H. F.	"
McGill, H.	"
Sanders, Seldon	"
Shields, J. K.	"
Woods, Walter	"

## DG-43 (Continued)

Brown, G. I.	Foreman
Clancey, C. C.	"
Nations, Jim	"
Wilson, Mose	"











